

LOUISVILLE EVENING BULLETIN.

VOLUME 6.

LOUISVILLE, KY., WEDNESDAY EVENING DECEMBER 31, 1856.

NUMBER 78.

EVENING BULLETIN.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY
PRENTICE, HENDERSON, & OSBORNE,
THIRD STREET, LOUISVILLE AND GREEN.

SUBSCRIPTION PRICE.—In ADVANCE.—Daily Journal \$10; County Daily \$6; Tri-Weekly \$6; Weekly \$6; Evening Bulletin \$3; Standard \$4; Weekly Evening \$6.
U.S. Postage—Annual—5 Cents; Dailies or Tri-
Weeklies for \$25; Weekly—1 copy 2 years \$25; 2 copies 1 year \$2; 6 copies \$12; 15 copies or more \$1.50 each. Weekly Bul-
letin—11 copies for \$10.

Papers written by me are payable in advance.

When sent to the Courier Daily, or Tri-Weekly is to be discontinued (paid in advance at the time it is described for), the subscriber must order, otherwise it will be continued, at our option, until paid for and stopped, as has been our custom.

If paid, it must be paid at the time of discontinuance, or at our option, if partly good, it will be sent until paid.

Rentances by mail, in "post-office" letter boxes.

RATES OF ADVERTISING IN THE LOUISVILLE JOURNAL FOR REGULAR ADVERTISERS.

One square, 10 lines long.....\$1.00
One square, 10 lines agate.....\$1.00
Do, each additional in-
sertion.....\$1.00
Do, one week.....\$2.25
Do, two weeks.....\$3.50
Do, three weeks.....\$4.75
Do, four weeks.....\$6.00
Standing card, four lines or less, per annum.....\$15.00
One square, changeable weekly, per annum.....\$15.00
Do, do, two times per week per annum \$9.00
Each additional square, one-half the above prices.

All advertisements published at a rate of \$12 for first insertion and 20 cents for each subsequent one.

Announcing Candidates—\$1 per week for each name.

Advertisements not marked will be inserted one month and payment exacted.

My advertisements pay quarterly, all others in advance.

Advertisers will be allowed advertising space and commissioners' sales, patent medicine, theatrical, circus, or similar advertising, not published by the year.

Advertisers for charitable institutions, fire companies, ward, and other public meetings, and such like, half price.

Marriages and deaths published as news. Obituaries and general invitations as advertisements.

Editorial notices and communications, inserted in editorial columns and intended to promote private interests, 20 cents per line; these only inserted at the discretion of the editor.

No communication will be inserted, unless accompanied by the real name of the author.

Steamboat advertisements—25 cents for first insertion and 15 cents for each continuance; each change considered a new advertisement. Standing advertisements for regular publication—\$12 for the first month, \$8 for one boat, and \$6 for each additional boat.

Advertisers inserted only in the Evening Bulletin will be charged half the above price; if inserted in Daily Journal and continued, after first insertion, in the Evening Bulletin, one-half the above price.

Advertisers kept on the inside of the Journal are charged an extra price.

ADVERTISING RATE.—In WEEKLY JOURNAL.—Each square (10 lines or less) first insertion.....\$1.00
Each continuance.....\$1.00

A continuance contained in the Weekly Journal, if they are continued also in the Weekly Journal, will be charged for at the rate of 10 cents for each continuance; if not contained in Weekly Journal 20 cents.

Written notice must be given to take out and stop advertisements of nearly advertisers before the year expires, otherwise we will charge full price.

No contract of yearly advertisements will be discontinued without previous notice to us, nor will any charge be made for less than one year at the yearly rates.

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 31, 1856.

JUDGE DRUMMOND'S CHARGE AGAINST POLYGAMY.

The National Intelligencer disperses the doubts respecting the authenticity of this charge, by showing that the law under which it was delivered, though not among the Revised Statutes of the United States, as inadvertently stated by the reporter, is still a veritable and pertinent law, and may be found, *verbiacum et literatum*, at the 187th page of the "Acts, Resolutions, and Memorials passed at the several Annual Sessions by the Legislative Assembly of the Territory of Utah," published at Salt Lake City in 1855 by "Joseph Cain, public printer." The law in question is levelled expressly at lewdness, under which head Judge Drummond, no doubt to the infinite amazement and wrath of Brigham, includes polygamy in the following unmistakable terms:

In the foregoing section the Legislature has thought proper to pass a stringent law of a criminal character for the punishment of lewdness. This indeed was wise and humane on the part of those Legislators, and to us it seems that the Legislature thereby intended to provide a remedy for the correction of a crime and most heinous, because base, blind, and degrading evil, which would be one of the cardinal doctrines of the church prominent in power in this Territory, polygamy, or at least, if they did not intend it, they have virtually done what should have been done many years since. The law is found in the book, and you all know it well, and I am solemnly bound to give it force and effect.

It is wholly useless and noonday madness for the Legislature to pass laws, and for the Federal Government to send judges and attorneys here to execute those laws, if the mandate of one man, clothed with a priestly power and wholly unscrupulous, is to be obeyed. It is to thwart not only the action of the Legislature of the Territory, but boldly and openly bid defiance, and sportive rebellion against Federal authorities of the United States, and dictate to grand juries when to find bills of indictment and when not. These things cannot be endured in a Republic. Government is all that we have, therefore, who have a multiplicity of women residing with them at the same houses are subjects for your investigation.

I have already instructed you that there is no law in this Territory authorizing the issuing of marriage licenses, or authorizing any person to perform the ceremony, either in or out of the church; and, much as you may regret to do so, it is nevertheless your duty to respect the laws of the land, and prefer bills of indictment against all such as have not been legally married in some other country, and particularly when two or more women are living with the same man. This is a most odious and wicked act, and much encumbered by the church here to insure at the sickening and truly heart-rending spectacle of the masses of this Territory.

Do you follow us, gentlemen, in all the walks of life, at home and abroad, in the family circle, at the ballot-box, at your daily Christian devotions, and prominently so here, where the interests of the crushed and down-trodden appeal in thunder tones for relief at the hands of the laws?

This is forcible and manly, and, if the grand juries of Utah have had the courage to do their duty, we hope that the extreme penalty of the law will be promptly enforced against the foul polygamists with as much of the power of the Federal Government as may be necessary to do it handsomely. It would be rare justice to break up and scatter this nest of uncleanness birds under the authority of their own legislative acts and omissions. And it does not appear to be wholly impracticable.

THE SOUTHWESTERN AGRICULTURAL ASSOCIATION.—The meeting of the Board of Directors of the Southwestern Agricultural Association, to be held on Saturday next, will be a very important one to the interests of the Society. We understand that the finances of the Association will be arranged, delegates to the United States Agricultural Society to be elected, and other business of importance will be transacted.

From the Henderson Commercial we learn that Mr. Parish, who has been for several years boring for salt and coal in that vicinity, will, in a very few days, be able to bring the strength of the salt water he has obtained to a positive and certain test. Mr. P. has the greatest confidence in his ultimate success, and should his expectations be fully realized, the facilities for manufacturing salt at Henderson will be equal to any in the country.

The Rev. W. M. Lea, chaplain of the lower branch of the Arkansas Legislature, publishes a communication in a Little Rock newspaper, setting forth that the members of the body in which he officiates are not addicted to liquor, but are a sober, business set of men. We presume he means to be a candidate for reelection next session.

Wm. Maher, of Stark, Ky., has obtained a patent for improvement in blacksmiths' crane.

We do not know who wrote this fine piece of poetry. We wish we did:

[For the Louisville Bulletin.]

M Y P R A Y E R.

Two prayers are ever trembling in my soul; One is for love, the other fame; and both Unuttered, there's a fear that seals my lip Though every surge of passion bids me ask That gentle love may crown my girlish heart With rapture, or the clarion blast of fame Forever silence its deep call for love.

Strange is the earnest warning of a weird, Prophetic voice, that hay and myrtle never Can twine; one decks the column bright and high Of proud ambition's fane, the other blooms Within the deep home-chambers of the heart. Both cannot make a chaplet for my brow; Which must I choose?

When dark and lustrous eyes So lordly in their homage high, have taught My soul a thrill, a wild and glorious thrill, And made its wing upon the billowy swell Of passion heaven, then mocked at my true heart's Deep worship at a false shrine—when proud And earnest lips have whispered me a tale Of love and vowed to guide my soul in all Its dreamy wanderings and yet left it lone Upon the desert earth to roam—oh then I'd madly clasp the cold but deathless fame To my warm, passionate, bold-heating heart, With the strong, frenzied hope that it would chill Its every throbbing tenderness and love.

To-night my soul's on fire—again it weeps Those broken idols, vanished dreams. Dreamed vain And foolish dreams! Ye nevermore shall haunt The ruins of my heart. Unrest, false, Ye told me of a love that would have made Earth heaven—have won my every thought from God; But blessed angels broke my slumbering—broke The spell that snatched my spirit down to earth. Now I could pray that genius would light up the spark Prometheus in my soul—ascend The throne of Fancy's wide and wild domain— Touch with her glorious and mysterious hand The chasm of my brain and bring it out To life and beauty, that proud fame may bear My name away, away, and write it high Amid the bright and gifted ones of earth— But oh! seal up the fountain of my heart! Forever hush its yearnings deep for love, For human love and human sympathy!

The prophet-voice keeps back the unspoken words, It whispers that the hay is wreathed with thorns For woman's hrow—that myrtle is the best, The greenest leaf within her glory-crown. It bids me hear the spirit-guide within My heart; I listen, and it unmurmur low O! love me, only love me; this is now My prayer—this will it be forevermore.

LULIM.

THE COLD AND THE POOR.—Louisville has been peculiarly blest in the small proportion of pauperism in her midst, but still there are among us many poor people who have not the means to obtain for themselves and their families food, fuel, and raiment for the winter. The number of these unfortunate in our city this winter is doubtless greater than usual on account of the long suspension of navigation, by which many were deprived of their usual employment, and the prevailing high prices of food and fuel during the past summer and fall. They need the attention and silently but strongly appeal to the sympathies of those among us who are able to contribute from our abundance to relieve the necessities of suffering humanity in our midst. To make our charities effective, some system of organization should be observed, and the Relief and Employment Association affords an excellent medium by which the benevolence of our citizens may be judiciously extended to worthy objects. Its efforts in past years have contributed greatly to relieve the necessities of the poor, and, from the system adopted by its benevolent and energetic managers, they are enabled to distinguish in most instances between real and pretended objects of charity. This Association has recently appealed to our citizens for aid in carrying out its charitable objects. It needs the means to purchase food, clothing, and fuel for the poor, or contributions in these necessities of life in lieu of money. We are sure its appeal will not be unheeded by those who have enough to spare, for it will not be forgotten that "He that giveth to the poor leaveth to the Lord."

ADVERTISING ROGUES.—Col. Forno, chief of the New Orleans police, has hit upon a novel plan of advertising rogues. It is to parade through the streets and public places of the city notorious thieves, burglars, and pick-pockets, their hands the while decorated with Pittsburg bracelets, and their proper titles placarded in large letters on their backs. The first victim was "S. W. Marshall, alias Bill Jackson, alias Wood, alias Reed." He was shown like a wild beast in the principal hotels and bar-rooms, with his full name and aliases, between his shoulders, and the supplemental phrase: "Is a notorious thief?" When Marshall first made his appearance in New Orleans, Col. Forno warned him to clear out within a day or he would make him become his own walking advertisement; but the warning was unheeded, and the threat was consequently carried into execution.

The Indianapolis Journal says that the suit brought by Gov. Wright to test the validity of the new State Bank has not been decided, as has been averred, by the supreme court, in its favor upon the main questions involved in the issue, but upon the ground that his interest in the old Bank, one share, was not sufficient to justify it. Another suit is now pending, viz.: the State vs. the Bank, which will probably bring all the objections to its constitutionality fairly before this tribunal.

The only practical feature of the Savannah convention was the assessing of each member two dollars to defray the expense of publishing its proceedings. This was a piece of humiliating inconsistency. If the convention had been half as logical as it was rhetorical it would have simply resolved that its proceedings be published, and adjourned without ever touching earth.

THE NORTH AND THE SOUTH.—We are glad to learn from the New York Observer that Rev. Drs. Humphrey and Hill have been successful, quite beyond their expectations, in collecting money in that city for the (O. S.) Presbyterian Theological Seminary at Danville, Ky. Instead of \$5,000, which was the maximum of expectation, they collected \$8,000.

Mrs. Myra Clarke Gaines has instituted another suit in the United States Circuit Court of Louisiana, against the City of New Orleans, H. E. Lamyre, Chas. Hopkins, Domingo Lanata, and L. Lalland Ferrier, claiming forty arpents of land and a number of lots, all located in the city, and which defendants hold in possession, and are now the respective owners.

THE VARIETIES.

"A FIRST RATE NOTICE."—Capt. Rynders, who is presented, according to his own story, only by his age from going out to join Walker, receives the following first notice in the New York Tribune:

We feel confident that the Captain could be spared a few weeks by our city, and any insurance office familiar with the excellent care he takes of his precious life would insure it at a reasonable rate. New Orleans, and any expedition into which the valiant Captain should throw himself might be considered tolerably safe from bullets while he directed its operations.

Col. Benton was born in North Carolina; studied law in Virginia; entered the army for a year; practiced law in Tennessee; edited a paper in Missouri, and served as her Senator from 1821 to 1851. Col. Benton is in the 74th year of his age, and is probably, take him all in all, the most remarkable man in the nation.

The Buffalo Commercial has heard of a pretty good thing recently said by Mr. Buchanan, in reply to a distinguished politician, who had assured the President elect that he wished for no office himself, and had no friend whom he desired to press for a place in the Cabinet. "But, sir," he continued, "I am not sure that I may not wish to keep some man out of it." To which Mr. Buchanan replied: "It is easier to keep a man out than to get him in."

At Rome a most interesting discovery was recently made in a garden near the Piazza del Popolo. The owner of it, digging a well, struck against a solid mass of stone, which on investigation turned out to be a colossal bust of Minerva, with the inscription "Populus Romanus Augusto Imperatori" carved on it; the length of the nose alone is sixteen inches. It has been purchased by the Pope for the Vatican Museum.

The Hon. A. H. Stephens, of Georgia, recently challenged a Methodist to fight a duel. The Methodist declined.

A Good Judge of a Horse.—There is no doubt Doctor Mason was a very good one. A brother minister in the church, intending to purchase a horse, stopped the Doctor on the sidewalk to ask his opinion. After taking a good look at him, Dr. Mason pointed to the knees of the horse, which were worn, indicating that he was in the habit of stumbling. "That," said he, "is a good sign for a minister, but a very bad sign for a minister's horse."

Suicide of a Young Lady.—A young lady named Sophia Defoe, who was attending school at Tonawanda, committed suicide by hanging on Saturday last. Cause, homesickness. Her parents reside in Michigan.

The Ocean Telegraph.—A Washington correspondent says:

While the President and Cabinet have signified every disposition to aid the Ocean Telegraph enterprise, the application for a mail contract must go to Congress. The British Government has agreed to pay £14,000 annually for its use, and more if the American Government does the same. The Committee propose to take a less sum from our Government. In order to avoid the constitutional objections raised against the required appropriation, it is proposed to increase the Comptroller Fund of the State Department to be used for this object. A bill has been introduced in the Senate, and will detail a commissioner to cooperate in laying the wire. Other bills, not as a partial dismantling will be necessary, which is not considered now authorized for such purpose. The Niagara was suggested for this service; but the Naval Architect has reported that she cannot be ready for sea before May, owing to delay in completing the machinery.

Violation of the Mail in Kansas.—It is notorious that the mails to and from Kansas have been systematically violated. Gov. Geary finds this to be the fact, and says in one of his official dispatches:

Every package addressed to me through the mail is broken and inspected before it reaches my hands. It is entirely unsafe to send information through the post-office and more especially so to use that medium to forward anything of pecuniary value. Postmasters are either ignorant of their constitutional obligations, or, being acquainted with them, act in violation of them. We have recently been fully informed that in some places persons not connected with the offices are permitted to enter and overhaul the mails previous to their distribution. This is a serious evil upon which some prompt action is needed.

The tariff bill reported by Mr. Letcher to the House of Representatives is substantially that proposed by Mr. Houston in January, 1855. It makes uniform reductions of 20 per cent. on the duties of the tariff of 1846; transfers manufactures of silk to the 30 per cent. schedule; blankets and manufactures of flax to the 20 per cent.; manufactured wool to the 10 per cent.; raw silks, most crude dyestuffs, manufactured vegetable dyestuffs and dyewoods to the 2 per cent.; admits animals free; imposes an additional duty of 10 per cent. on all foreign importations in foreign bottoms not already exempt from such discrimination by treaty or by act of Congress; makes the decision of collectors conclusive as to the liability of goods to duty, unless a written notice of dissatisfaction be given within ten days, and an appeal be made within thirty days to the Secretary of the Treasury, whose decision shall be final and conclusive.

The bill is one of the best, which cannot be too frequently repeated, to remember the children and the poor, that they receive nothing at such a time. A little matter is a great joy to a "juvenile" at such a time, and we cannot but respect that hearty kindly feeling of the Germans, which prompts them to regard every child which receives no Christmas gift as deeply wronged, if not by individuals at least by fate.

Col. Thomas F. Hunt, Assistant Quartermaster General, U. S. A., died at his residence in New Orleans, on the 22d inst., after a long and lingering illness. Col. Hunt had been stationed in that city for many years.

The following from the Philadelphia Evening Bulletin is both sensible and timely. We trust that the closing delicate stroke will bear no reproach to any of our readers:

Custom declares that miscellaneous gifts should be given during the Christmas week, but that books are peculiarly appropriate to the New Year's day, and for a week after. We are not informed as to whether the latter impression prevails very generally, although for the sake of general intelligence and knowledge, as well as for the interests of our hook-seller friends, we wish that there were known to every reader, which form of the same is most appropriate, and most complimentary of gifts, come most appropriately as such at a time when the jubilee of a holiday is over, and the long winter evenings loom up, longer and more wintry than ever, in prospect.

This is one of the best gifts which cannot be too frequently repeated, to remember the children and the poor, that they receive nothing at such a time. A little matter is a great joy to a "juvenile" at such a time, and we cannot but respect that hearty kindly feeling of the Germans, which prompts them to regard every child which receives no Christmas gift as deeply wronged, if not by individuals at least by fate.

The steamship Hermann, of the Southampton and Bremen line, is now out on her twenty-fourth day, and her long absence is the occasion of some anxiety.

Letters received by her agents in this city state that she left on her regular day, and had seventy-one passengers, and between five and six hundred tons of freight. We learn that in the opinion of Mr. Sand, the President of the company who owns the Hermann, she encountered the same gale that compelled the Americas to put back to Liverpool, and that she was also obliged to return, and is not likely to be heard from until the arrival of the next European steamer. The steamship United States was once absent twenty-seven days, and others have been out nearly or quite as long. The Hermann is a very strong ship.

The fact is ascertained that the Captain of the Hermann, some time prior to his departure, sent a letter to his wife, residing in this city, saying that he would not probably make the voyage to New York this time in less than twenty days, on account of some imperfection in the machinery.

N. Y. Jour. Com., 27

EVENING BULLETIN.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, DEC. 31, 1856.

NO PAPER TO-MORROW.—To enable the printers to observe New-Year's day as a holiday, the Bulletin will not be published to-morrow.

THE NEW YEAR.—There will be no Bulletin published to-morrow, and, in advance, we wish our readers a Happy New Year. The observance of New Year's day as a holiday has become a time-honored custom throughout the country. It is a season for entering into new and permanent engagements of every kind. There are few who fail the morning of the first of January without a determination in many respects to "turn over a new leaf." It is made the occasion of many good resolutions, too few of which are remembered till the close of the new year. It is not inappropriate at the commencement of a new era to review the past, and to form new determinations and aspirations for the future, to say to ourselves,

"Old feuds we'll bury fathoms deep,
Old friendships we'll renew."

and to plume ourselves for higher flights, and to fix our aims upon greater and nobler purposes to be attained during the year upon which we are about to enter.

THE BULLETIN CARRIERS' ADDRESS.—The carriers of the Bulletin will call upon their patrons as usual to-morrow to wish them a happy New Year and to present them with a beautiful New Year's address, written by one of the most talented poetesses of our State.

The citizens of Davidson county, Tenn., held a meeting at Nashville last week, at which a resolution was adopted appointing a committee in each district to serve notice on all free negroes who are residing there without authority to leave the State forthwith, and also to take the sense of the citizens on the propriety of expelling all free negroes from the State, and report to an adjourned meeting.

PRICE OF LIVING IN IOWA.—We learn from the Davenport Gazette that at present butter is selling at that place at 30 cents a lb., and eggs at 35 cents a doz.; chickens 25 cents; turkeys 75¢ at \$1.25; potatoes \$1 a bush.; coal 16¢ at 18 cents; wood 6¢ at 7¢ a cord. Everything of family use is now at about its highest point.

The Court of Appeals has affirmed the decision of the Fayette circuit court in the case of the Lexington and Big Sandy Railroad Company vs. the city of Lexington. By this decision the city of Lexington is required to issue its bonds to the Lexington and Big Sandy Railroad Company to the amount of \$150,000 as stock in said company.

We learn from the Paris Citizen that Mr. Jas. Hall, of Bourbon, recently sold a jack, three years old last April, to Mr. John F. Payne, of Scott, for the large price of \$2,400. The animal received the first prize at the State fair.

IMPROVEMENT OF THE OHIO RIVER.—The following is a copy of the bill introduced by Senator Pugh, December 11th. It was read twice, referred to the Committee on Commerce, and ordered to be printed:

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That there is hereby appropriated, out of any moneys in the treasury not appropriated otherwise, the sum of fifty thousand dollars, for making topographical and hydrographical surveys to determine the practicability and cost of improving the navigation of the Ohio river and its principal tributaries by a system of reservoirs, to serve as feeders in the period of low water, and also to avoid the destruction of property by great floods, according to the plan formerly submitted to Congress by Charles Ellett, Jr., civil engineer—the said sum to be expended under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior; and the surveys, with all the necessary observations, measurements, reconnaissances, and estimates to be made by such civil or topographical engineers, and under such general superintendence as the President may appoint and prescribe.

The following we take from a New York letter:

A sad case of breach of promise is detailed. A young man, employed in a large clothier's establishment of the city, was married yesterday at the residence of the bride's father. About an hour after the wedding an officer appeared at the door, and, upon being honored by the presence of the bridegroom, informed him that he must immediately do one of three things—pay to the sum of \$10,000 fine, or go to the penitentiary for life, or, of course, he was much surprised at this demand, saying that he could not possibly raise the money, as an intimation of the facts would forever destroy him in the estimation of his father-in-law. His explanations were useless, and, excusing himself to the family by saying that he was going down town to-day, and he would be back with the Tomba. It appears that the proceedings were instituted by a young lady of Newark, New Jersey, to whom he was also "engaged," and had agreed to be married on the day previous to his marriage in this city. The case, as usual, is said to have the cruel feature of the ruin of the wedded girl he forsook to obtain a wealthy bride in New York.

In the Circuit Court, on Wednesday, F. Ransom and others obtained \$20,000 damages against the city for infringing a patent improvement in steam fire-engines. The plaintiff, seeking for damages, based his claim on the following, as stated in the specifications—"Employing the pressure of a column of falling water, or the tendency of the hydraulic pressure, on water at rest, to assist in the working of fire-engines, by combining a hose or pipe, inducing said water with the receiving tubes of an engine or pump, operated by animal or mechanical power." The jury awarded, as stated, \$20,000.

From a private source we learn that the celebrated Guizot has finally married the Princess Lieven, a lady not less celebrated in diplomatic and social circles. It is stated that the affair is kept a secret, or rather that it is a public mystery. The princess still wears her former name, and the happy couple do not live under the same roof. Should this be really so, we are wholly at a loss to understand the reason, and our consideration for the character of Guizot must sink considerably. Guizot is nearly seventy years old, and his lady-love is but a few years younger. The friendship commenced between them in 1840, when Guizot was the French Ambassador at London, and while the Princess, once the celebrated beauty of the Congress of Vienna, and for eighteen years the acknowledged leader of the highest haut ton in England, was residing there with her husband, then Russian Ambassador at the Court of St. James.

After the death of the prince, she endeavored to be the diplomatic Egeria of the Czar, although she still continued to reside in Paris or London. The medium of this correspondence between her and Nicholas was her brother, Count Benkendorff, the predecessor of Count Orloff in the Emperor's confidence and favor. Since the death of the Count, in 1844, her real influence at the Russian Court has been on the wane; her influence, however, with Guizot and Louis Philippe rather increased, they believing that through her they might get a controlling hold on the Czar. Her sation at Paris has been most brilliant and renowned—the focus of all Europe for diplomatic scandal and petty intrigues.

The Princess, who, during the lifetime of her husband was known to direct the Embassy in London, preserved her taste for diplomatic intrigue, which she carried on with great delicacy, elegance, perspicacity, and grace. But she has lost her power; she has lost her credit in St. Petersburg, especially since, on account of her connection with Guizot, she has become one of the sons of the Orleanist faction. It is possible that the Princess, who is mistress of a large income, may have wished by a matrimonial connection with Guizot to secure to his old age the luxuries of fortune. But we can hardly understand how he came to accept this left-handed, humiliating alliance, in which his wife does not bear his honored name.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

THE LOUISVILLE AND NASHVILLE RAILROAD.—Some week or two ago the Nashville Union and American very petulantly and ill-naturedly charged Louisville with great selfishness in regard to the prosecution of the Louisville and Nashville Railroad, particularly in endeavoring to complete at the earliest period a continuous line of the road from Louisville to Bowling Green. We make the following extracts from the reply of Gov. Helm to the Union and American. He shows that Louisville has been much more liberal than Nashville and that a large portion of the funds supplied by Louisville have actually been expended on the Nashville end of the road. Gov. Helm alludes to the proposition of the City Council to convert into cash \$150,000 of the last city subscription, about which we may have something to say:

In the prosecution of the work, the Louisville and Nashville Railroad is laid off into five geographical divisions.

The first division, extending from Louisville south thirty miles, is finished and in use.

The second division extends from the end of the thirty miles to Bacon Creek, within ten miles of Green river, including the crossing of the Rolling Fork and Muldrow's hill.

The third from Bacon Creek to the north boundary of Warren county.

The fourth from the last point to the Tennessee line.

The fifth from the Tennessee line to Nashville.

It so happens I have with me the last month's report of the engineer of the work done, and force employed on the road, and give you the result for November:

Second Division	Men.	Horses.
\$16,792 63	414	220
Third " 5,259 85	134	79
Fourth " 14,565 35	458	187
Fifth " 14,905 90	346	132

Nearly all the work on the fourth division was done south of Bowling Green, and immediately at the crossing of Barren river at Bowling Green.

So the account stands in substance. Work done from B. Green to Nashville. Men. Horses. \$29,460 95 804 319 Louisville to Bowling Green. Men. Horses. \$22,051 88 348 299

This is the last estimate of work; but the proportion of work is not far from the same. The road from Bowling Green to Franklin, twenty miles towards Nashville, will be ready for the track within the month of April, if not before. Nearly the whole force employed in the State of Tennessee is concentrated on the first thirty miles, and that in the greatest forwardness is next to Nashville, with the exception of a few sections. The whole line is under contract between Nashville and Bowling Green. There are twenty-one miles between Louisville and Bowling Green not under contract. The subscriptions to the road are generally local in their application, and the work has kept pace with the money furnished by each locality.

The distance between Louisville and Bowling Green is 113 miles; between Bowling Green and Nashville 72 miles. Whether the road from the one or the other end first reaches the Green river trade will depend on which end furnishes the largest amount of available means. If I am to judge of the future by the past, I am constrained to believe that Louisville will get the start, because her citizens are determined to raise the means. I will engage, so long as I am at the head of the concern, every dollar each locality furnishes will be faithfully applied according to the terms of subscription. There is but one rivalry which ought to exist between Louisville and Nashville, and that is, who will be foremost in their exertions to complete this great work.

You will pardon me, and I hope the community will take it in no offensive or invidious sense, if I state a few facts which I presume are not generally known.

Louisville has subscribed in her corporate capacity two millions in aid of the road. Five hundred thousand was raised in money by taxation. Her last subscription is to be paid in bonds. Her citizens came forward last spring and purchased of the bonds of the city \$115,000 at 85 cents to the dollar. Her Council has recently submitted an ordinance to substitute \$150,000 in money for bonds. Between one hundred and thirty and fifty thousand (I speak from my best recollection) of the money raised in Louisville by taxation was expended at this end of the line.

The last million subscribed is directed in its application to be so expended as to secure a continuous line of completed road out from Louisville. Such direction was but sheer justice to the city; it was wise because it is best calculated to secure the ultimate completion of the road. It is their money and they are entitled to the advantages of its expenditure. The counties along the line have made, some partial, some full levy and payment, of all arrears of interest. The county of Hardin has promptly levied and this year paid 90 cents on the \$100 to make full payment of interest in arrears. The county of Warren has levied and paid full will payment be made, and a surplus levy to reduce some twelve or fifteen thousand dollars of her bonds.

Hart and Simpson have made large payments toward arrears of interest, and so has Sumner. Davidson county, though exempt by terms of subscription from the payment of interest on the first issue of \$100,000 for one year, still owes some twenty or fifteen thousand dollars interest, neither paid nor levied. In addition to the sum stated as having been expended here and furnished by Louisville, the company has settled some twelve or fourteen thousand dollars land damages within the first five or six miles from Nashville. Nothing has been contributed at this end for the locating surveys; nothing to pay a chief engineer or president; none have rent, or charge for stationery, except the civil and local engineers.

By the consent of the city of Louisville and the counties along the line, the tax payers of Davidson county are made stockholders to the extent of their payment of interest, when by the laws in force at the time, and the terms of subscription, they were not entitled to it. There is but one man here who claims to be a stockholder by private subscription, and he only to the amount of \$100. Since I have commenced operations, by the use of all the skill and energy I am able to employ, I have not been able to derive money enough from the Davidson county subscription to pay for the work done in the county by thousands. I have been compelled to some extent for the time being to apply the funds of Sumner, where the citizens are coming forward and paying 80 cents to the dollar for their bonds.

I have not been able, having due regard to the important interest which Davidson county had at stake, to dispose of many of her bonds. I have regarded a debt of \$1,000,000 as of too much moment to a county to be trifled with, or wasted without accomplishing the purposes contemplated. I was unwilling to offer her bonds at so low a figure as to render her rich fund powerless. If the citizens of Davidson are willing to raise seventy-five or one hundred thousand dollars on their own bonds at 75 cents on the dollar, payable monthly, I think I can insure them 30 miles of running-road by the first day of January, 1858.

It is but frank to say, that, whilst I am in charge of the expenditure of the money created, every dollar raised by the city or citizens of Louisville will be expended in the completion of a continuous line of road from Louisville. I gave to the Tennessee and the road the same pledge. Every dollar raised by them will be faithfully applied to the construction of a continuous line of road out from Nashville. Kentucky will construct of this road 140 miles, if Tennessee will construct 45. I take it for granted Tennesseans are too proud and too independent to let the city of Louisville to come to their doors and expend their money. Louisville appreciates connection with her Southern friends, and is stretching every nerve to accomplish it. Shall it long remain that this end of the line will fail to give the same earnest in the consummation of a connection so desirable?

Respectfully,

JOHN L. HELM,
Pres. L. and N. R. R.

Kentucky ahead—Christmas gift the day wife of George, Fearson, Mayor of Newport, presented him with three children at one birth, two boys and a girl. "The b'hoys" thought this was "taking the horn" and when the Mayor reached his office yesterday morning he found, firmly nailed over the door, a splendid pair of buckskins.—Commonwealth.

ADDRESS TO THE AMERICAN FLAG.

BY SQUOSH, OF CALIFORNIA.

Studid up whilst settin onto the Plaza fence watchin of the American Flag wavin from the Liberty Pole and a tetchin off of fire-crackers now and then O, mighty rag! O booteous pieces of cloth! Mad up of red and white and blue stripes, And stars painted on both sides— Awl hale! Again I'm settin in the umbragus shade an' admiring the gentle zeffers That are holdin you out well n' onto Strate. Great flag! when I shot Mi'ze and look at you, and think How as when you was a boy, not much Bigger than a peep of cloth, and a piece of paper, yu Was karrid all th' time revolution. Arv war, and have sum few times since Held up your head with difficulty, and How tremenjus yu are now, I feel! But as I shot, I was all round, and want To be off, off on the fence, and get shot Or stabbed, or off on the wed, with a stick Of wood, or hung, for my knury.

Prodigious banner! Wouldn't it smile to see A Chinaman, or a smal' unscratched child, And try to pull you down? If a Chinaman, I wud sic him, and kutt Off his kew, and bare it off in triumph!

Before I'd see a silt tote lie, or the sakreljus hands of a fo' kuttin yu up into bulletis, And the stinkin brace my hand, and a soul (or a House, or a fort) in a bord, as it make be), And site, and strike, and skratch, and Kick, and bite, and lare my close, and Loose mi' hat, and git hit in the l, and On my leg, and make the small' the small' Ma'ba' and fani down, and sit and lay, and then the struggle for haff or Three quarters of an hour, or until I got Severely wounded.

Terrific emblem! How proud ya look, And how you stand, with your wide ground, And your stinkin skeer, and skeer of boose; spouse you simont tarin to git into a File with sunbod, and satisfyin your kar-Niverous disperision by eatin up a hole nashun.

Grate flag! I don't no which make me feel The most proud, or the most painfull of July; You are about the same kind of stink, altho' I am about the same age, and are both Sublime and terrible to kontemplate.

But I must loose, and waly my last adew, However tryin to pull you down, may be, And the dogs of hell for alwys for alwys the Sharp pincers of the pickete begin to tickle Me, and make me scringe and bitch about, and Threatten to taif mi close, and mark me holier.

INTERESTING FROM JAPAN.—THE STEAMER SAN JACINTO.—A letter from a friend at Shanghai informs us that the U. S. steamer San Jacinto, the flag vessel of the East India squadron, arrived at Woosung on the 11th of September, in six days from Simoda, Japan. She left Hong Kong on the 12th of August for Simoda, having on board Mr. Harris, the U. S. Consul General to Japan. During her trip she rescued quite a number of Chinese from fragments of wrecks.

In one case, no less than fifty-five persons were taken from a government junk while she was in a sinking condition. The San Jacinto had a very pleasant visit to Japan, and the intercourse between the Commodore, his officers, and the Japanese authorities was of the most friendly character. It is said, however, to be the policy of the Japanese government to oppose with every obstacle in its power foreign intercourse, and the arrival of the San Jacinto, with Mr. Harris on board, was not desired.

In an interview with the Commodore, the question was asked, if he could not take Mr. Harris back again. The reply was, that his orders were to bring Mr. Harris there and leave him, and he should obey them. Finding the Commodore thus decided, the authorities immediately set about to prepare a residence for the Consul General, and for that purpose fitted up one of their temples, near by a flag staff was erected, and from which, as the San Jacinto left the harbor, the stars and stripes were displayed.

A Dreadful Typhoon—Loss of a Thousand Lives.—The North China Herald, of September 10, which came to hand by the last steamer, contains the following account of a terrible typhoon and its appalling consequences.

The captain of a large junk from Bangkok has communicated the following note on the disasters caused by a typhoon he encountered on the 12th of August on approaching the Chusan islands from south: "We formed one of a fleet of 22 junks bound to various ports from Shangha to Tsingtao. On the 12th of the moon the wind blew furiously from the northwest, and suddenly chopped round to the south; seventeen vessels soon foundered and the remaining five were dismantled. We lost also both our double rudders. About one thousand men perished in that storm. In consequence of assistance liberally afforded by a steamer, we were saved from drowning and starving."—Phil. Eng.

The Thrifty Parson.—A donation party was given the other day to a clergyman in one of our New England villages, and among the articles he received was a superb "title" from the Geuin of the place. The parson, much pleased with the hat, ventured to ask the donor what such a hat ought to be worth? "That is an \$8 hat," was the reply. The parson turned it over again, renewed his thanks to the hatter, and remarked that it was "very fine, very fine, indeed;" and so they parted. The next day the parson wended his way to the hatter's store, and after the customary salutation, took him aside and observed that he was not accustomed to wear hats worth \$8; that a \$4 hat was good enough for him—a plenty. He concluded by proposing to exchange the hat he had received for a \$1 one, and to "take the balance in money." Fact!

Wanted to Hire, FOI the ensuing year, a SECOND COOK in our Restaurant. Apply at ST. CHARLES RESTAURANT, Fifth st., between Main and Market st.

WIKOFF'S NEW BOOK.

THE ADVENTURE OF A ROVING DIPLOMATIST, by Henry W. Wikoff, author of "My Courtship and its Consequences." Price \$1.25. Recollections of a Lifetime, or Men and Things I Have Seen, by S. G. Goodrich. 2 vols. Price \$1.

MARRYING TOO EARLY, A Tale, by George Wood. Price \$1. MARRYING TOO LATE, A Tale, by Little Folks, by Fanny Fern. Beautifully illustrated. Price 75c.

THE COURT OF NAPOLEON, or SOCIETY UNDER THE FIRST EMPIRE, with Portraits of its Beautiful Wives, and Heroines, by P. B. Goodrich. In antique binding. With colored engravings. Price \$1.25.

Just received by express and for sale by CRUMPT & WELCH, 84 Fourth street, near Market.

GOLD AND SILVER MEDALS.

THREE GOLD MEDALS AWARDED TO MR. CHICKERING & SONS, for superior Piano Fortes, exhibited by them at the Mechanics' Charitable Association of Massachusetts for 1865.

Gold Medal for the best Grand Piano.

Gold Medal for the best semi-grand Piano.

Gold Medal for the best Square Piano.

Holding the first-class premiums awarded over all competitors.

CHICKERING & SONS have been awarded the first premium in every instance where they have exhibited their pianos, and have received 30 Gold and Silver Medals from the years 1825 to 1865, for superior workmanship in their art.

We have just received the following invoice, and will be able to offer them at Boston prices in a few days:

No. 18,069 Rosewood Grand Piano.

A. J. MORRISON & CO.,

IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

SADDLERY HARDWARE, AND MANUFACTURERS OF TRUNKS, HORSE COLLARS, BRIDLES, HARNESS, Engine, Steamboat, and Garden Hose,

&c., &c., &c.,

Main street, between Sixth and Seventh, above Louisville Hotel, Louisville, Ky.

THIS above articles, and many others not enumerated, are of our own manufacture, made out of the very best materials, and in point of workmanship, elegance, and durability of finish will vie with any manufactured in the United States. Persons in want of a superior Trunk or Harness of beautiful finish are invited to inspect our stock before making their selection. Increased advantages offered to the trade, and pecular inducements extended to cash purchasers.

J. A. MORRISON & CO.

A Cook and Man Servant Wanted.

A FIRST-RATE Cook, without incumbrance, and an active steady Man to take care of horses, wanted for

1857 by Dr. D. W. YANDELL,

d25 & b26 Chestnut, between Seventh and Eighth st.

Watches, Jewelry, and Fancy Goods.

J. R. ESTERLE,

No. 87 Fourth street.

HAVING taken this well known establishment, I hope to merit the patronage of its former friends and customers. My assortment of Jewelry, Watches, Fancy and Toilet Articles has been well selected, and made of the best materials.

I have also the largest and best selection of Extracts, Lubin's Cologne, &c.; as well as Hair Brushes, Combs, &c.

Watch-making and repairing in all its branches attended to personally by myself.

10th h mrs diff

J. R. ESTERLE.

BANKING HOUSE OF

HUTCHINGS & CO.,

Corner of Main and Bullitt streets.

WE are receiving one per cent. Tennessee currency the following State Banks:

ATLANTA BANK, Nashville;

BANK OF NASHVILLE, do;

BANK OF THE UNION, do;

CITY BANK, do;

BANK OF COMMERCE, do;

BANK OF CHATTANOOGA, Chattanooga;

NORTHERN BANK TENN., Clarksville;

d25 & b26 D&C HUTCHINGS & CO.

French Embroideries--Real Laces.

THE subscriber has on hand a complete and elegant stock of French Embroidered Collars;

do do Sets;

Real Lace Collars;

do do Sets;

do do Berths;

Real Lace of all kinds, very cheap for cash.

AT COST.

Embroidered Lace and Muslin Curtains; French Flan-

nel by CHAS. F. RAUCHFUSS,

oct 1st & b26 90% Fourth st., bet. Market and Jefferson.

VOGT & KLINK.

MANUFACTURING & DEALERS in Whole Cloth, Drapery, Water-Clocks, Clocks, and fine Jewelry, at Eastern Prices, No. 72 Third street, near Market, Louisville, Kentucky.

Great care taken in setting Diamonds in all descriptions of Jewelry, and done with dispatch.

N. B.—Watches and Jewelry repaid in every superior manner.

el7 wj1 & dj&h2

To my Customers.

In consequence of the late fire of the 1st Inst., by which my store—had lost a great part of my stock, I am compelled to seek another location. I therefore beg leave to inform my friends and customers that I am now ready to serve them as heretofore at my new location in Bustard's building, No. 40 Market street, near corner Fourth, north side. My stock is

SAM'L P. SECOR.

WALKER'S EXCHANGE.

Undesigned, having sold his Exchange and Restaurant to Messrs. Cawein & Kohlhepp, takes this opportunity to return thanks to his friends and the public for the generous support extended to his establishment for the last twenty years, and would recommend his successors as being worthy of their patronage.

Respectfully,

W. H. WALKER.

HAVING purchased from W. H. Walker the above popular establishment, we solicit a share of that patronage so liberally extended to our predecessor. We will conduct the business in its original liberal style and elegance, under the firm of

el7 j&b JOHN CAWEIN & CO.

COAL! COAL!

THE subscriber, thankful for the patronage extended to him by his friends and the public generally, respectfully informs them that he has just opened a Coal Yard and Office on the corner of Fifth and Green Streets, where by strict attention and punctuality, he still hopes to receive a large share of public patronage.

He keeps always on hand a large assortment of Pittsburgh and Youngstown Coal, that is warranted to be what it is represented to be.

He also keeps the best Pittsburgh Nut Coal, delivered to any part of the city for 9 cents per bushel, used by some of the first families; none better for steam.

Also, an office on Market street, between Sixth and seventh.

E. F. LEEZER.

COAL! COAL! COAL!

THE subscriber, thankful for the patronage extended to him by his friends and the public generally, respectfully informs them that he has just opened a Coal

Yard and Office on the corner of Fifth and Green Streets, where he is prepared to fill all orders for Pomeroy and

Pittsburg Coal at the lowest market price.

Office also on the west side of Third street, between Preston and Floyd streets.

[d13 j&b] JOS. ROBB.

C. S. MALTBY'S WHOLESALE OYSTER REPOSITORY,

No. 62 Third st., bet. Main and Market.

RECEIVING DAILY PER ADAMS' EXPRESS FRESH OYSTERS, Caviar and Kegs, from all the most celebrated fishing points on the Chesapeake Bay.

JOHN A. MCCLAUGHLIN, Agent for C. S. Maltby.

Wood's Wall Paper Depot.

Third street, near Main, opposite the Courier Office.

Strangers and Country Merchants

As well as my city patrons will find my present stock of

WALL PAPER OF ALL CLASSES

Very complete and perfect, having very recently made large additions of everything in my line of business which is now in full operation.

Come and make of PAPER HANGER with the sale of Wall Paper enables me to assure the public that they will find it to their interest to give me a call.

In Decorative Hall Papers.

I claim superiority over all competitors in the Louisville market. Gentlemen who desire rich and elegant patterns of this description of papers, and something entirely new, will please call and judge for themselves.

W. F. WOOD.

Third street, near Main.

HOW IS IT

EVERYBODY wants once of TROXEL'S beautiful AMBROTYPE'S? Some months ago the different human names gotten up by artists to deceive the public attracted considerable attention, but now they have ascertained how easily it is to be humbugged even by a name, as all other pictures put on glass in Louisville except at Troxel's Gallery are not hermaphrodite, sealed, nor bear any name liable to fade.

Citizens and strangers are particularly invited to call before going elsewhere.

Instructions given in the art for \$25.

Also, rights for sale for \$100.

W. V. L. TROXEL, Ambrotypist,

Main st., between Second and Third, over House's Printing Telegraph Office.

[j10 j&b]

JOHN H. HOWE,

SIGN, HOUSE and FANCY PAINTER IMITATOR of all kinds of Wood and Marble. Mixed Paints, Glass, Putty, &c., for sale.

Terms made to suit customers both as to rates and times of payment.

No. 312 Green street, first door east of Fountain

Louisville, Ky.

[f28 b&d]

New Books.

LAKE Neary, or Explorations and Discoveries during Four Years' wandering in the Wilds of Southwestern Africa, by Charles J. Anderson. Price \$1.25.

Torch-Light, or Through the Woods, by Harriet A. Alcott. Price \$1.25.

Magnificent Hiiburn, a Story of the Scottish Reformation. Price \$1.25.

Marrying Too Late, a Tale by George Wood. Price \$1.25.

Webster's Counting-House and Family Dictionary. Price \$1.25.

Specified and for Boys.

WEB. GILL, & LEVERING.

[d19 j&b&w]

No. 621 Main st.

FRANCIS BROWN & CO.

Books, Pictures, &c., for presents to boys at

[d19 j&b]

A. McBRIDE'S.

TOYS, Games, Savs, and Small Chests of good work-

ing Tools, suitable for presents to boys at

[d19 j&b]

WE. GILL, & LEVERING.

No. 621 Main st.

LATEST NEWS.

BAROMETER.

Last night, 12 o'clock : To-day, 12 o'clock.

29.98 : 29.79.

DESTRUCTION OF THE UNIVERSITY OF LOUISVILLE.—We regret being obliged to record the destruction by fire this morning of the splendid building of the Medical Department of the University of Louisville, situated at the corner of Eighth and Chestnut streets, with most of its contents. The most valuable part of the library and a portion of the costly apparatus were saved. The fire, which broke out about 8 o'clock, communicated from a stove in the chemical laboratory, and had progressed to such an extent that it was found impossible to arrest it. The museum, the finest and most extensive in the West, probably was totally lost, and it will be a long time before it can be replaced.

Enough of the apparatus, books, plates, &c., were saved to enable the Faculty to complete their several courses. The lectures will be continued at the Louisville Marine Hospital for the present.

The loss by the fire is estimated at fully \$100,000, with \$50,000 insurance. It is contemplated by several leading citizens to call a public meeting and raise by contribution a sum sufficient to replace the edifice destroyed. We have no doubt but that a magnificent building will soon be erected, far exceeding in all its appointments that so unfortunately destroyed. The sympathy of the public is with the Faculty of the University in their severe loss.

We understand that the Kentucky School of Medicine has tendered to the Faculty of the University the use of their rooms and apparatus; and also invited the students to their lectures free of charge. This is generous and characteristic conduct.

It commenced snowing about 12 o'clock to-day and the prospect of hearing the jingling of the sleighbells with the setting in of the new year is very promising.

The R. J. Ward for New Orleans.—Reports have been circulated that this steamer had laid up. We are requested to say by Capt. Miller that the Ward will positively leave for New Orleans to-morrow at 4 o'clock. The Ward may have rivals but she has no superiors. Her accommodations as well as her fare are not excelled and seldom equalled either on water or shore.

The Virginia.—This steamer, in charge of the accomplished gentleman, Capt. Chas. F. Reynolds, passed Evansville yesterday, will arrive this evening, and leave for New Orleans on Friday evening.

LECTURES—MEDICAL DEPARTMENT UNIVERSITY.—In spite of the fire which consumed the splendid edifice of the Medical Department of the University, the regular didactic lectures will be continued without interruption. Through the kindness of the trustees of the Louisville Marine Hospital, the room devoted to clinical teaching has been offered to the Professors. The lectures, therefore, will, for the present at least, be delivered in that room, and will commence at the usual hour, 9 o'clock A. M., Thursday, January 1st.

CITY COURT.

DECEMBER 31.

Fred. Hoffman, bailed out of workhouse.

Jas. H. Terry, assault on W. W. Epperheimer.

Bail in \$100 to answer a misdemeanor.

Morris O'Bryan, felony, continued from yesterday.

Discharged.

David Huisstetter, passing counterfeit money.

Discharged.

Great Inducements

ARE now offered to those in want of Ready-Made Clothing, by GEORGE BLANCHARD, opposite the Gulf Hotel.

You will find in our entire stock of Clothing, and I fear, in fact, that you will find in every other establishment in the city and as

far as I am concerned, that my garments are made as fashionable as any other establishment in the city and as

price equally as low as those selling at cost.

Also, a large lot of Gutta Percha Goods on hand. All goods warranted strong and sound and a good fit guaranteed or the money refunded.

NEW YORK CREAM CHEESE—150 boxes received per mailboat and for sale by

W. H. BURKHARDT, 417 Market st.

SUGAR—36 bbls strictly prime New Orleans Sugar re-

ceived per City of Calais and for sale by

H. D. NEWCOMB & BRO., Wall st.

TORPEDOES—150,000 Torpedoes just

EVENING BULLETIN.

(From the St. Louis Democrat.)

LA CRESCENT, MINNESOTA.—This new city in Minnesota, from its favorable location, its many advantages as a business place, and its rapid progress, is gaining great notoriety through the public press, and individuals who have visited it. It is situated on the west bank of the Mississippi river immediately opposite the town of La Crosse, a town of only four years' growth, but containing already about 4,000 inhabitants. La Crescent will no doubt be the terminus of the great railway connecting with the Milwaukee and La Crosse road at the latter place, and running west to the great bend of the St. Peters River, and on towards the Pacific. The new city is on a lovely site, and beautifully laid out. The main avenue running from the Mississippi back to the bluffs—about a mile and three-quarters—is 120 feet wide, and all other streets 80 feet. It is no doubt bound to be a big city, probably the city of the future State of Minnesotia.

Fountain City Herald, Fon du Lac.

The peculiarly favorable location of this young city, with some attendant circumstances, equally advantageous, which we propose to enumerate, impresses us with the belief that it will speedily become a leading commercial point of the Upper Mississippi. It is situated nearly midway between Dubuque and St. Paul, about two hundred miles from each. The whole of this vast and fertile region, stretching along the Mississippi between the two points named for a distance of nearly four hundred miles, and westward to the Rocky Mountains, is yet in its infancy. Its business will require many commercial towns upon the river in a few years, and the location now, which is most central and combines the greatest geographical advantages and facilities of access from the heart of this great region, must speedily become its commercial centre and metropolis.

The banks of the Upper Mississippi present but few eligible locations for town sites—the bluffs on each side either shut in so closely as to leave no margin for a town, or, where a space intervenes, it is usually occupied by a swamp. Another difficulty peculiar to the Upper Mississippi is, that it is rare to find a good crossing, or eastern and western outlet at the same point; for almost a hundred miles either way, up or down the river from La Crescent, this difficulty exists, causing a concentration of the various roads leading east and west to this crossing, and requiring two steam ferryboats to do the business at this point. La Crescent thus becomes the key to the extensive country west of it, now being rapidly settled and brought into cultivation. Southern Minnesota is the most beautiful and fertile region in the Northwest. A late valuable and exceedingly interesting work on Minnesota, by Nathan H. Parker, Esq., thus speaks of this favored region: "One of the most fertile and beautiful portions of the Territory lies between South Bend and the Iowa line. The great number of navigable tributaries of the Blue Earth spreading themselves out in the shape of a fan, the group of lakes surrounded by well-wooded hills and wide-spreading prairies with a fertile soil."

In October, 1854, the first claims were made between the Watonwan and Blue Earth. In July, 1856, every one hundred and sixty acre tract was claimed and settled. One claim was shown me which was sold the week before for \$2,000. As to the fertility of the soil I need only say I saw on those streams as fine crops, taking all kinds of grain into account, as there are in the Territory. A piece of prairie broken last fall and sown with wheat, harvested in this spring, yields a fraction less than fifty bushels to the acre. How will that do for a *sod crop*? The universal testimony of all who have visited this beautiful section of the Territory agrees fully with the above extract.

The bank of Iowa has been that its lands were open to entry by speculators, and large districts of the finest lands in that State being thus held, will remain without settlement or cultivation for years to come. Profiting by this lesson the lands in Minnesota are not subject to entry by speculators, but are held by the Government for actual settlers only. The consequence is, that the southern portion particularly is now being rapidly and compactly settled and brought into cultivation by an industrious and enterprising class of emigrants, who at once go to work to improve and develop their future homes.

The good effect of this policy is evidenced by the compactness of the settlements, the substantial improvements which are being made in every section, and the rapid increase of the resident population of the Territory, increasing in two years from 70,000 to over 200,000 in numbers.

The cities of Keokuk, Burlington, Muscatine, Davenport, Clinton, Lyons, and Dubuque, as is well known, are all rapidly increasing in wealth and population; all of these places are situated along the west bank of the Mississippi in the State of Iowa, and are dependent principally upon the country west of them for support. By reference to the map it will be seen that almost as great an extent of country will be directly tributary to the principal central commercial point on the west bank of the Mississippi in Minnesota, as of all these flourishing cities combined can boast. The land in this section is certainly not inferior to that of Iowa, and the policy of the Government, as we have shown, is producing a healthful settlement upon it, and one that will more speedily and certainly develop its resources.

The Milwaukee and La Crosse Railroad, by the aid of the late magnificent grant of lands from Congress, will be speedily completed to La Crosse, thus giving a continuous and unbroken line of railway from this point by way of Chicago to New York. It will be the first railway penetrating to the Mississippi above Dubuque. For 100 miles south of its terminus, and 200 miles north of it, there is no railroad projected nor any probability that one will be built for several years. Taking its terminus at La Crosse as the center, there will be an extent of country of 200 miles in width upon the Mississippi, and running back to the foot of the Rocky Mountains, which must be directly tributary to this road.

This vast and fertile region, as we have before remarked, is being rapidly settled and brought into cultivation. La Crescent, as we have shown, is the key to it. All the products of this section seeking a market East must come to La Crescent to be shipped by this road to Chicago and Milwaukee, and thence by lake or railroad—while all the goods, farming utensils, and articles of every nature, imported from the East to supply this section, must come upon this road to be distributed from the same point. Situated as it is upon the immediate bank of the "great river," with a splendid steamboat landing, the facilities for shipment to and from the South, which have hitherto been the chief source of prosperity to the cities upon this river, will of course be as good here as at any other point. With these remarkable and peculiar advantages, it must soon become the main depot and entrepot of the Territory, and therefore for its principal commercial point.

By an examination of the map of Minnesota, it will be seen that the St. Peters or Minnesota river, which cuts through the heart of the Territory, makes a deep bend to the south at nearly a direct point west from La Crescent, then bearing suddenly to the northeast, empties into the Mississippi above St. Paul. A railroad from La Crescent to the big bend of the St. Peters river at Mankato would be only about 140 miles in length, while the distance of transportation between these two points now, by water, is near 400 miles. This railroad would traverse the richest portion of the Territory, and give direct and speedy facilities to the East by its connection at La Crescent with the La Crosse and Milwaukee road.

Mankato, from its central position, its favorable location on the St. Peters river, and the superior agricultural region which surrounds it, is destined to be one of the principal cities in the interior of Minnesota. This fact is already so generally understood, that almost every projected railroad in the Territory makes Mankato either the terminus or a point upon its proposed line. Of course the business of Mankato, and of the country which surrounds it, will seek a railroad connection with the Milwaukee and La Crosse road, as being not only the most direct, but only available route (for many years) East.

The valley of the Hokah river, emptying into the Mississippi at La Crescent, furnishes an easy grade and favorable outlet for a railroad west from this point. The main territorial road from the west now reaches the Mississippi at La Crescent, through this valley, and was located here on account of its accessibility. One of the first railroads of the Territory, and perhaps the very first, will be a continuation of the La Crosse and Milwaukee road, westward from La Crescent to Mankato, as indicated above. A company has already been incorporated for this purpose, and its importance and easy pro-

bability render its accomplishment certain at an early day. Congress has made liberal grants of lands for railroad purposes to all the surrounding States of the Northwest. It is fair to presume that Minnesota will not be made an isolated case of denial. Applications are now before that body in her behalf. Should grants be made, there is no projected road in the Territory of more prominence or importance than the La Crescent and Mankato road. But whether it receives aid from this source or not, the wants of the Territory and the interests of the Milwaukee and La Crosse Railroad Company will cause it to be built at no distant day.

The two roads completed from Milwaukee to La Crosse and from La Crescent to Mankato will give a continuous line of railway running due west from Lake Michigan to the heart of Minnesota Territory, traversing one of the finest agricultural regions in the Northwest and in a direct line to connect with the main trunk railroad by the Northern or Gov. Stevens's route to the Pacific.

The Milwaukee and La Crosse road, though not completed, is already one of the best paying roads in the United States, which shows conclusively the wealth and productiveness of the country through which it passes. When it shall tap the Mississippi and receive the abundant freights from the broad and fertile fields of Southern and Western Minnesota, no railroad in the Union will do a heavier or more lucrative business.

The direction of commerce is from the West to the East. The current of trade by an inevitable law drifts steadily Eastward towards the great commercial marts on the Lakes and seaboard. It follows that towns located upon the West bank of large streams become depots at which bulk is broken, transhipment effected, and a corresponding local trade established.

A few years ago, shrewd, far-sighted men, under-

standing this principle perfectly, invested heavily in

Keokuk, Davenport, Dubuque, &c., and later in the

flourishing city of Clinton. These were then small

and apparently unimportant points, but the vast and

fertile country west of them being rapidly settled

and brought into cultivation, and the unchanging

tendency of trade from West to East (to which we

have just alluded) coming up steadily to their sup-

port, from this productive region, has swelled them

all into prosperous and populous cities, and made

fortunes for those who foresaw the favorableness

of their positions, and the inevitable prosperity which

must follow in the development of the country west

of them. The most enormous profits have been

made at all these points. Investments of \$1,000

have frequently realized \$20,000 in a few years, but

the value of property in most of these cities, now,

is so generally appreciated that the broad margin of

profits, which once existed, can no longer be ob-

tained or expected.

Those who were too late to get a finger in these

profits can only avail themselves of the lesson which

the history of these cities teaches, and endeavor to

find their duplicate in the yet undeveloped regions

of the Northwest. In this article we have endeav-

ored to show that such a duplicate now exists; that

the broad and fertile lands of Minnesota are suscep-

tible of the same rapid settlement and productiv-

ity which have been demonstrated in Iowa, unat-

tended by some of its drawbacks; and that the young city—which we have placed at the head of

this article, from its geographical position, and the

various sources of prosperity which we have enum-

erated—possesses in a remarkable degree the ele-

ments and advantages which indicate with almost

unerring certainty the uprising and rapid and per-

manent growth of a leading commercial point.

LOUISVILLE, December 31.

Tobacco—sales at the warehouses of 8 hds lug at \$7 65,

\$15 5 30, 8 40, 8 60, 8 75, 9, 9 05. Manufactured tobacco

in moderate demand, with sales of Burge's B at 22c.

Sugar—sales of 23 hds N. O. at 11 1/2c. 60 hds C crushed at 13 1/2c.

Coffee—sales of 96 bags I. O. at 11 1/2c. 11 1/2c. Molasses—we

were sold the week before for \$2,000. As to the fer-

tility of the soil I need only say I saw on those

streams as fine crops, taking all kinds of grain into

account, as there are in the Territory. A piece of

prairie broken last fall and sown with wheat, har-

rassed in this spring, yields a fraction less than fifty

bushels to the acre. How will that do for a *sod crop*?

The universal testimony of all who have

visited this beautiful section of the Territory agrees

fully with the above extract.

CINCINNATI, December 30, P. M.

Flour is unchanged and in moderate demand—sales of

100 hds at \$6 15. Whisky is unchanged—sales of 400 bbls at 23 1/2c.

Wheat is firm at \$1 10 5/8c. 14 for red and \$1 18

for white. Corn is in good demand at 5c for old and 4c

for new. Rye is in fair demand at 79 1/2c for fall. Oats in

good demand at 44 1/2c or arrival. Hogs are unchanged—

head sold at \$6 70. Sugar is in moderate demand—

sales at 104 1/2c. Molasses is firm at 7c for new and

stock light. Coffee is in fair demand at 11 1/2c.

New Book by J. F. Smith, Esq.

MARION BARNARD, or Lessons of Life, by the author

of "Dick Tarleton," "Fred Graham," "Gas How-

ard," etc. Price 50c. Just received by express at

CRUMP & WELSH, 84 Fourth st., near Market.

DIED,

In Henderson county, on the 26th, RICHARD ATKINSON,

son of George Atkinson, of Henderson.

On the 27th inst., at the residence of his son, Edward J.

Martin, Mr. HANNAH MARTIN, aged sixty-seven years.

Boston, Philadelphia, and New Orleans papers will

have copy.

New Books.

ADVENTURES in the Wilds of the United States and A British American Province, by Charles Lannan, 2 vols. Price 45c.

THE CROSS and the CROWN, by M. J. McIntosh.

Price 50c. Just received by express at

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